

and they passed it for the sake of the man-
ufacturing interests of the country and the
peace of the country. (Cheers.)

He would now say a few words in re-
gard to Mr. Polk and his votes. In 1832,
Mr. Polk voted against imposing duties on
articles, or nearly all, produced by the
mechanics of this country. He had not
time to enumerate them, but he would say
that that gentleman had violated against
the interests of Pennsylvania in every shape
in which that interest could be presented.
He voted against the duties on rolled iron
and Pennsylvania should remember him for
it. He (Mr. C.) would say that, if the
bill which Mr. Polk desired to have passed
in 1833 had become a law, no state in
the Union would have suffered more than
Pennsylvania. It was not necessary to
refer to her alone. However, we should
all have shared a common fate.

In 1832, within one year after the pas-
sage of the Compromise Act, on the 28th
of February, Mr. Polk voted for a resolu-
tion introduced by a Mr. Hall, of North
Carolina, to repeal the Compromise Act,
or refer the whole subject to the Commit-
tee on Ways and Means, with a view to
its repeal, and under the pretext of reduc-
ing the whole of the duties down to what
was called the necessary wants of the
Government. Six united with him out of
nine members of the Committee of Ways
and Means; but in the House there were
in opposition one hundred and fifteen
yeas, Mr. C. thought, to sixty-nine nays,
among which he thought was Mr. Polk—
thus showing that Reason had resumed
her seat in the hearts of the legislators of
America. They determined to stand by
the Compromise of Henry Clay; and that
resolution which, in the previous year,
would have been adopted by an overwhelming
majority, was in consequence of the
good feeling which had then been restored
through time and reflection, defeated
by a triumphant vote. But do not forget
Mr. Polk because it was defeated. He
made an effort to strike down the interests
of every laboring man in the community,
and every laboring man should remember
him for it. (Great cheers.)

CONVENTION AT BURLINGTON.

The following letters from gentlemen abroad
who were invited to be present and take part
in the Convention will be read with interest,
although we were compelled by the lateness
of the hours that we received them, and the
press of other matters to delay time longer
than we should have done otherwise. We
deem it necessary to publish them for two rea-
sons, which are, first to show the true Whig
principles which are embodied in them, and
second to show how we stand as Whigs and
as freemen, in the eyes of our sister States.
Our friends in the other States expect great
things from the "star that never sets" in the
evening contest. Let them not be disap-
pointed.

LETTER FROM MR. WEBSTER.

NEW YORK, May 30, 1844.
GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to ac-
knowledge the receipt of your kind and friend-
ly letter, of the 23d of this month.
I have had much to do, but I will give you
very sincere pleasure to attend a Whig State
Convention in Vermont; but it is not in my
power to comply with your request to be with
you on the 3d of July. I have already de-
clined several invitations to attend mass meet-
ings, on the 4th of that month. My engage-
ments will take me about that time into
Maine. I ought to add, that I have found it
absolutely necessary to come to a resolution
to abstain, as a general rule, from addressing
large assemblies.

It would afford me pleasure, as I have al-
ready said, to see the Whigs of Vermont. I
hope I may be in the state before long, per-
haps in the course of the summer; and if so,
I shall hope to meet with friends, in various
quarters, and to visit them socially and qui-
etly.

I must pray you, gentlemen, to make my
best regards to your assembled friends. There
is no body of Whigs in the country for whom
I have more respect than for Vermont. On
the evening occasion, as on others, I doubt
not they will set an example of spirit, activity
and fidelity, fit to be followed by the whole
country.

I am, gentlemen, with much true regard,
Your obliged friend and fellow citizen,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

LETTER FROM MR. BOTTS.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1844.
GENTLEMEN—I have received your very
kind and pressing invitation, to attend a Mass
State Convention of the Whigs of Vermont,
at Burlington on the 23d inst., and no com-
mon object should prevent my complying
with your wishes; and the terms in which
you have been pleased to press it, and to
speak of my very humble services to the
country, would, if there were no other consid-
eration or inducement, be of itself sufficient
to induce me to encounter great personal incon-
venience to gratify the wish you have ex-
pressed; but I fear it will be impossible. All
I can promise is, when I get home, to make
an effort to arrange matters so as to enable
me to leave there for so long a time as would
be necessary to unite with you in the great
meeting you propose to hold; but I must
say, that at this time I see very little proba-
bility of it. But whether present or absent,
you will have my ardent wishes for your suc-
cess.

For that indomitable and never varying
Whig State of Vermont, I shall always cher-
ish the highest respect, and for her Green
Mountain sons, whom it has been my fortune
to know, the fondest regard.

I am, with obligations of gratitude for your
kindness,
Yours, &c.,
JNO. M. BOTTS.

LETTER FROM MR. SEWARD.

AUBURN, June 12, 1844.
GENTLEMEN—This position prevented a
reasonable acknowledgment of your very kind
letter of May 28th, inviting us to attend
the annual Whig Convention of the State
of Vermont on the 31st of July next.
I have just now received a letter from D.
W. C. Clarke, Esq., one of your number,
informing me that the time for the assembling
of the Convention has been changed to the
23d of June.

Whatever might have been the state of my
engagements with reference to the day first
designated, it is altogether out of my power to
shift Vermont on the 23d inst. There is a
town in this Senate District, named West
Bloomfield, which has been in this State what
Vermont has been to the Union; that is to say,
Whig always, and always in favor of the So-
vereignty of Laws, Public Order, Freedom of
Conscience, Equality of Human Rights and
the Advancement of Civilization.

I am for an engagement to visit that lit-

tle but enlightened and patriotic community
on the 23d inst. They are my neighbors,
and whenever I have been in public life they
were among the kindest and most liberal of
my constituents.

I cannot doubt that this will be a satisfac-
tory apology for declining the invitation with
which you have honored me.

You are pleased to intimate, gentlemen,
that you desire my coming to Vermont on ac-
count of the sentiments I hold and the course
I pursue in regard to the questions arising out
of Slavery. I have not the honor to know
your worthy Governor, John Mattocks; but
I beg leave to say that I have studied his
course, and that of the Whig party in Ver-
mont,—that they are worthy the intelligence
and patriotism of the State, and explain to
my satisfaction the cause of the steady, un-
diminished brilliancy of the *Star of the North*.
Re-nominate JOHN MATTOCKS, or if for his
convenience, or the public interest, it be ex-
pedient to change, then nominate some such
true liberty-loving Whig, and renew your
declaration that the extension of Human Sla-
very is at war with the principles of the Whig
party, and that the Negro Emancipation is
among the great works to which that party is
devoted, and you may rest assured that the echo
from the Green Mountains will be the most
cheering sound that ever reached the Sage of
Ashland.

Gentlemen, accept my profound and
grateful acknowledgments for the words of
respect and kindness you have addressed to
me. They add to the pleasure with which I
look out upon the bustling world around me,
and to the last moment of consciousness they
will be remembered as among the evidences
of the liberality and kindness of my fel-
low men. I am with very great respect,
Your humble servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LETTER FROM MR. FILLMORE.

BUFFALO, June 11th, 1844.
GENTLEMEN—I have this moment received
your kind and flattering invitation to at-
tend a meeting of the Whigs of Vermont at
Burlington, on the 23d inst., to respond to
the nominations of CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN,
recently made at the Baltimore Convention,
and regret that my previous engagements
are such that it will be out of my power to
comply with your request. But I know of
no State which it would give me more pleasure
to visit. Though I am myself a native of
New York, yet my father was born under
the shadow of the Green Mountains, and his
childhood years were spent with the thunders
of war, that proclaimed the deadly conflict
for liberty, which resulted in the triumph of
General Stark at Bennington. The stirring
events that followed the Revolution in that
State, are engraved upon my memory, and
their traditional history was the romance of
my juvenile years. But if these scenes at-
tracted my boyish fancy and won my childish
admiration, the steady and enlightened de-
mocracy of the Whigs of that distinguished
State, has called forth the deep veneration of
my maturer years. The glorious Whigs of
Vermont have never yet "bowed the knee to
Baal." Their democracy exhibits a verdure
as perpetual as that of her own mountains,
and a stability as immovable as her everlasting
hills. True to themselves and the Union,
I know they will give a hearty response to
the nominations of CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN,
and that we may look with confidence
to the triumph and success of the Whig ticket
in that State this fall.

I would avail myself of the opportunity to
say something of the importance of the ap-
proaching contest to the North, and especially
to Vermont, when a candidate is presented
by our opponents who avows himself opposed
to any tariff for protection, and in favor of
immediate annexation of Texas. But our Court
is in session, and I cannot command my time,
and must therefore content myself by express-
ing my grateful acknowledgments for the
speaking of my public services, and to assure you
of my sincere respect and esteem.

I have the honor to be,
Your fellow citizen,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on resolutions reported
the following which were adopted:

Whereas at the Whig National Con-
vention, holden at Baltimore on the 1st
of May last, HENRY CLAY of Kentucky
was nominated for President of the United
States, and Theodore Frelinghuysen of
New Jersey for Vice President;

And Whereas, the leading principles
which the leading Whigs of Vermont
have so long professed and so unflinch-
ingly maintained, were unanimously
adopted, in the name of the Whigs of the
entire nation, in the following resolutions,
to wit:

Resolved, That in presenting to the
country the name of HENRY CLAY,
for President, and THEODORE FRE-
LINGHUYSEN for Vice President, this
Convention has been actuated by the
conviction that all the great principles
of the Whig party—principles inseparable
from the public honor and responsibility—
will be maintained and advanced by
the election of these candidates.

Resolved, That these principles may
be summed up as comprising a well regu-
lated national currency, a tariff for re-
venue to defray the necessary expenses of
the Government, and discriminating with
reference to the protection of the
domestic labor of the country, the dis-
tribution of the proceeds from the sales
of the public lands, a single term for
the Presidency, a reform of Executive
usurpation—and generally such an ad-
ministration of the affairs of the country
as shall impart to every branch of the
public service the greatest practicable
efficiency, controlled by a well regulated
and wise economy.

Resolved, That the name of HENRY
CLAY needs no eulogy. The history of
the country since his first appearance in
public life is his history; its brightest
pages of success and prosperity are
identified with the principles which he
has always upheld, as its darker and most
disastrous pages are with every mater-
ial departure in our public policy from
those principles.

Resolved, That in THEODORE
FRELINGHUYSEN, we present a man
pledged alike by his Revolutionary an-
cestry and his own public course, to every
measure calculated to sustain the
honor and interest of the country.

Inheriting the principles as well as the
name of a father who, with Washington
the fields of Freedom and of Mon-
mouth, periled life in the contest for
Liberty, and afterwards as a Senator of
the United States for several years, was
always strenuous on the side of law,
order, and the Constitution—while as a
private man, his head, his hand, and his
heart have been given without stint to
the cause of Morals, Education, Philan-
thropy and Religion.

It is therefore Resolved, that we do
now, in the name of the Whigs of Ver-
mont, most heartily ratify and approve
the nomination and resolutions of that
Convention, and pledge their best ser-
vices to the cause, and its well re-
spected champions—HENRY CLAY and Theodore
Frelinghuysen.

Resolved, That the power to annex
Texas to this Union is no where delegat-
ed to the Federal Government by the
Constitution; that to annex it without
the consent of Mexico, would be on our
part a perfidious violation of treaty stipu-
lations with her, and would involve us in
a war, in which victory itself would be
deep dishonor; and that even with her
consent, we regard annexation as utterly
expedient, because it would greatly
weaken the Union against foreign ag-
gression, by enlarging the territory to
be defended, without a corresponding in-
crease of the means of defence—because
it would compel us to assume the im-
mense foreign debt of Texas, and to pay
it by imposing additional burdens upon
our people—because it would place us in
the humiliating position of a nation clam-
orous for Liberty, and yet violating its
Constitution and pledged honor, for the
avowed purpose of extending and per-
petuating the blighting curse of Slavery.
—and finally, because it will endanger
the peace and perpetuity of the Union,
by introducing a struggle between differ-
ent sections for a preponderance of po-
litical power.

Resolved, That as the official cor-
respondence of the Secretary of State
(J. C. Calhoun,) proves that the annex-
ation of Texas is designed, exclusively,
for the preservation, perpetuation and
extension of Slavery—and that in a mode
clearly never contemplated by our fathers,
when they made the "compromises of the
Constitution" on that subject—we do
now, in accordance with our oft repeat-
ed pledge, to oppose slavery by all con-
stitutional and proper means, declare
uncompromising hostility to this new at-
tempt to fix upon us the guilt and dis-
grace of outraging humanity.

Resolved, That we do most cordially
respond to the following sentiment of
Henry Clay, contained in his letter
against annexation—a sentiment in
which we discern the same expansive
patriotism which has ever characterized
him as the friend of his whole country,
and which ought to make every friend
of the country his friend:

"No motive for the acquisition of for-
eign territory would be more unfortu-
nate, or pregnant with more fatal conse-
quences, than that of obtaining it for the
purpose of strengthening one part a-
gainst another part of the common con-
federacy. Such a principle put into
practical operation would menace the
existence, if not certainly sow the seeds
of a dissolution of the Union."

Resolved, That whether Great Britain,
or any other foreign power, assails us at
home, in the territory of Oregon, or on
the high seas—whether she makes ag-
gressions upon our seamen, our commerce,
our agriculture, our manufactures, or
our soil—we know of no statesman to
whom we can more safely entrust the
guardianship of our rights than to the lead-
er of the Republican cause in the last
war—the eloquent and successful advo-
cate of Protection—and the distinguished
negotiator of the treaty of Ghent,—
HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

Resolved, That while the restoration
of the business of the country, from a
state of great depression to comparative
prosperity,—the increased reward to in-
dustry and to the products of the soil,
and the accession of a revenue adequate
not only to an economical administration,
but speedily to extinguish the debt left
by Van Buren, all prove the wisdom of
the Whig Tariff of 1842—we regard it
as by no means perfect, and hold it to be
the duty of Congress, in the language of
Mr. Clay, "to remedy all defects by
supplemental legislation."

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate
the assumption, by the General Govern-
ment, alike of State debts and of the yet un-
counted debt of Texas.

Resolved, That we are in favor of dis-
tributing the proceeds of the public lands
among the states, because these lands
were purchased by the toil and blood of
our revolutionary fathers, and bequeath-
ed to us as the common inheritance of
the States;—and because the possession of
our just share would carry the richer, the
priceless treasure of thorough education
to every child within our state, and en-
able our legislators to devise nobler en-
terprises for the common welfare.

Resolved, That by the nomination of
a candidate for the Presidency, who is
avowedly hostile to the doctrines of Pro-
tection and Distribution, and in favor of
the immediate annexation of Texas, the
loco leaders have fairly made the issue
between Free Trade, Robbery of the
States, Annexation and eternal Slavery
on the one hand, and Protection, Dis-
tribution, no Annexation, and no extension
of Slavery on the other; and—challeng-
ing our opponents in Vermont to present
these great questions, without shuffling,
without disguise, and without deception,
—we cheerfully call upon the people to
pronounce their verdict, assured that the
hardy sons of the Green Mountains
never can be false to the cause of Pro-
tection—Independence—Freedom.

Resolved, That we recommend to the
People of Vermont the State and electoral
tickets this year nominated, as composed
of men "honest, capable, and faithful."

Resolved, That we tender to the citi-
zens of Burlington our heartfelt thanks
for their services on this occasion, assur-
ing them that the 26th day of June shall
ever bring to our remembrance kindness
unsurpassed, hospitality unbounded.

On motion of Mr. Foot, by a unanim-
ous vote and three cheers for "the
Farmer of Shoreham," the thanks of the
Convention were tendered to the Hon.
SILAS H. JENSON for his services as
presiding officer; to which Gov. Jenison
briefly responded, warning his brother
farmers of Vermont that, politically,
they cannot reap a good harvest if they
do not spread liberally good seed and
bestow faithful labor.

On Motion of Mr. Hale, the Conven-
tion, with nine cheers for Clay and Fre-
linghuysen, adjourned to meet at the
polls on the 1st Tuesday in September.

From the Mormons.—An extra War-
saw Signal dated the 18th ult. states
that newspapers have been despatched to
Governor Tod acquainting him with the
movements both at Nauvoo and War-
saw. If they fail to procure his inter-
ference a general rally, *à la posse*, is to be
made forthwith. The inhabitants of War-
saw appear to count with confidence on
the assistance of their neighbors in
Iowa and Missouri.

LATER.—St. Louis dates of the 25th
ult. informs us that Gov. Ford had arrived
at Carthage apprised of present opera-
tions to further which he had ordered out
2,500 men.

Joe Smith had about 2,300 men under
arms on the 20th, and was ready for de-
fensive operations. At Warsaw and Car-
thage 3,000 men were under arms to en-
force the service of the writs and an ad-
ditional force of 1,000 men was looked
for.

Joe, in a proclamation, justifies the
course of his people in destroying the
Expositor press, on the ground that the
conductors were a set of blacklegs, coun-
terfeits and debauchees and that it was
their duty to rid themselves of such char-
acters.

It is supposed that by this time active
operations have commenced.

IS IT ON RECORD.

That James K. Polk ever, under any cir-
cumstances, expressed a sentiment favora-
ble to protection, either to wool, woolsens, or
any other branch of northern industry. No.
But

IT IS RECORDED.

By Mr. Polk himself, when defining his posi-
tion before the People of Tennessee, on the
3d of April '42—the difference between the
"course of the political party with which he
"(Mr. MILLER BROWN) acts and myself is,
"while they are the Advocates of Distribu-
tion and a PROTECTIVE TARIFF
"—measures which I consider RUINOUS
"—to the interests of the Country, and espe-
cially to the interests of the planting States.
"—I HAVE STEADILY AND AT ALL
"TIMES OPPOSED BOTH."

And furthermore, the record of Congress
BEAR WITNESS
that on the floor of the House in 1833, he
gave free utterance to his honest convictions
in this language:

"The Wool-growers consider the duty
"upon foreign wool as important to their
"prosperity. This opinion is founded in er-
"ror! My opinion is that WOOL should be
"duty free!"—James K. Polk.

It is to be presumed that Mr. Polk misrep-
resented himself, nor is it pretended that he
has changed his views. And now, should he

DEAD ARISE.

would they believe it, gentle reader, that the
exclusive "friends of the wool grower," the
peculiar champions of protection, the double
refined democracy of N. England, had select-
ed this man—honest and honorable though
he may be—as the great exponent of their
principles, and were now seeking to invest
him with power to oppress his own peculiar
views upon the policy of the nation? No, a
dry bone in New England could listen to the
absurdity. No, it is reserved to latter day
saints alone to witness the utmost stretch of
human credulity and gross imposture.—Bar.
Free Press.

COL. BENTON ON POLK & TEXAS.

We subjoin the cold water endorsement of
the Polk and Dallas nomination by Col. Ben-
ton, as a part, and a curious part too, of
the history of the times.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1844.

Gen. Van Antwerp—Dear Sir: I write
you a line on the nominations, chiefly on ac-
count of Mr. Dallas, whose former U. States
Bank opinions may be quoted against him.
He is a man of too much probity to declare a
change of opinion which he does not feel and
having for years looked upon the Bank, as
a part, and a curious part too, of the
history of the times.

Neither Mr. Polk nor Mr. Dallas have had
anything to do with the intrigue which has
united the choice of the people, and the
rights of the people, and the principles of our
government, in the person of Mr. Van Buren;
and neither of them should be injured or
prejudiced by it. Those who hatched that
intrigue have been the cause of the trouble,
and a pit for the innocent, have fallen into it,
and there let them lie, for the present, while
all hands attend to the election, and give us
our full majority of ten thousand in Missouri.
For the rest, the time will come; and the
people now, as twenty years ago, (when their
choice was nullified in the person of General
Jackson,) will teach the Congress intriguers
to attend to law-making, and let President-
making and law-making alone in future.

The Texas Treaty, which consummated
this intrigue, was nothing but the final act
in a long conspiracy, in which the sacrifice
of Mr. Van Buren had previously agreed upon;
and the nomination of Mr. Wright for Vice
President, proves it; for his opinions and
those of Mr. Van Buren, or the Texas ques-
tion, were identical, and if fatal to one should
have been fatal to the other. Besides, Mr.
Van Buren was right, and whenever Texas is
admitted, it will have to be done in the way
pointed out by him.

Having mentioned Mr. Wright, I will say
that recent events have made him known to
the public, as he has long been known to his
friends, the *Cato of America*, and a star of the
first magnitude in our political firmament.

Yours truly, THOMAS H. BENTON.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

POLK IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The nomination of James K. Polk for
President of these United States has been re-
ceived with incredulity in many quarters, and
with profound astonishment almost every-
where, but with sincere pleasure by the Lo-
co-Focos of two States, Tennessee and
South Carolina. The latter are exulting im-
moderately at their unexpected good fortune
in securing the nomination of a man so en-
tirely after their own heart. They held a
large meeting in the Edgefield (M. Calhoun's)
District, and declared that

"Mr. CLAY's first effort in the Senate of
the United States was in favor of Internal Im-
provement, and his first great speech, made
on his second election to that body, as early
as 1809, was in favor of a 'Protective Tariff,'
which won him the title of 'Father of the Amer-
ican System.' His subsequent career has pro-
ved his 'consistency' upon all these points, on
which, and many others of import, the Demo-
cracy of the whole country are at issue with
him. Shall such a man, who holds such prin-
ciples, be made President of these United
States? Let the Democracy of the country,
from Maine to Louisiana, in one universal ac-
clamation respond, Never! Never!"

Hear this, slanders who assert that Mr.
Clay talked against Protection when lately in
Carolina!

Hear Edgefield again:
"Resolved, That in James K. Polk we
recognize an able, bold advocate of immedi-
ate Annexation of Texas, and a firm and con-

sistent opponent of a Protective Tariff. As-
sumption of State Debts, and Abolition; and
that therefore, we cordially approve of his
nomination, and pledge ourselves to his sup-
port."

"Resolved, That the Tariff Act of 1842 is
liable to all objections we have heretofore
made to the constitutionality and expediency
of the measures of the Federal Government,
with the aggravation that it was a gross breach
of the faith pledged to us in the Compromise
of 1820, and we regard the time and measure
of our resistance to this act as matters to be
settled upon our own views of expediency, in
no wise to be hindered by our 'supposed allegi-
ance to the Federal Government.'"

These gentlemen thoroughly understand
the question. They go for Free Trade, Texas
and Nullification—therefore for James K.
Polk. And will the Albany Argus succeed in
concealing from the Freemen of New York the
true issue?

Never did coal-heavier labor harder
than the Locofoco leader and papers to make
it appear that the names of Polk and Dallas
had excited a wonderful enthusiasm. Indeed
it was announced that the "prairies were on
fire" before the news of the nomination had
reached the Alleghanies! But alas, alas, for
their efforts, they have pumped and pumped,
till exhausted, and no enthusiasm comes! On
the contrary, the Washington leaders are
more deeply embroiled in quarrels than be-
fore the nomination; whole meetings are
boiling, and "confusion worse confounded"
prevails. It is agonizing to them, we know,
that not a hurrah can be raised! Even the
Texas fever, which they relied on as the
South, don't take, while it sweetens the "death
of them" here. Even our sweet neighbor the
Times, gives over its vain attempts at man-
ifesting enthusiasm, and takes to its old busi-
ness of abusing Mr. Clay. Locofocoism is
in its last legs.—Hart. Jour.

Michigan.—The Whigs of Michigan meet
in State Convention at Marshall, on the 4th
of July. The convention for organization
meets on the 3rd. The Detroit Advertiser
says:

"The apathy of the three past years no
longer exists. Never was there greater or
more general zeal—it reaches and pervades
every class and every section—it animates
the masses even more than the politicians—
it burns as brightly in the agricultural towns as
in the cities and villages. The chief difficul-
ty then is already removed. We have all-
ways had abundant strength, if it could be
brought into action, the languor and indiffer-
ence which paralyzed its efforts have gone,
and all that is now wanted is an efficient or-
ganization to lead and direct its movements.
Give us that, and in November we will place
Michigan where she belongs, in the noble ar-
ray of Whig States; and in March we may
justly claim our full share of the honor and
glory of redeeming and regenerating our
beloved country. Rally, then, Whigs of Michi-
gan, at Marshall, on the 4th of July, in coun-
less hosts, from every hill and valley of the
Peninsula."

Mr. Benton has shown that the debt of
Texas amounts to over \$25,000,000, which
will have to be assumed by this government
if it is annexed. He has also shown that
the United States will receive nothing in re-
turn, but runways and defaulters, and that
Texas has not a foot of land not claimed by
speculators!

FROM NAUVOO.

DEATH OF JOE & HIRAM SMITH.
The Cincinnati Gazette of July 3rd, an-
nounces, on the authority of the St. Louis
Cazette and the Quincy Herald of June 25th,
of the DEATHS OF JOE AND HIRAM
SMITH.

It appears that Gov. Ford of Illinois, left
Carthage on the 27th ult. with 120 soldiers
for the purpose of taking possession of the
Nauvoo legion and their arms. This was
done and the Governor left Nauvoo and en-
camped about 7 miles from the city.

About the same time an attempt was made
by a Mormon to break the guard placed
around the Carthage prison, in which Joe and
Hiram were confined.

A general confusion ensued in the crowd
around the jail. Joe and his Mormon fellow
prisoners, it seems, had provided themselves
with pistols, and commenced firing upon the
guard within. He then attempted to escape
from the window, when a hundred balls en-
terred his body, and he fell a lifeless corpse.

His brother Hiram shared the same fate.
Richards, a leading Mormon, was badly
wounded. There our intelligence ends—
what took place after this, God only knows.
Mormons immediately left for Nauvoo to
carry the news of the death of the Prophet.
It is feared that the Mormons at Nauvoo will
be so exasperated as to exterminate the Gov-
ernor and his small force.

The Boreas brought down most of the wo-
men and children from Warsaw. It is feared
their town is in ashes before this.

Our citizens, says the Quincy Herald were
aroused this morning by the ringing of bells
and a call to arms. Our three independent
companies are already in marching order.
Maj. Flood has ordered out the militia of his
regiment, and the steamer Boreas is waiting
to convey them to the scene of action.

There is no knowing where this dreadful
affair will end. Many have expressed fears
that our city is in danger, because most of
the Warsaw families have taken refuge here
—but we believe there is no danger, we are
too far from the scene of action.

Messengers have just left for Hannibal, and
the towns below, for the purpose of arousing
the Missourians. The excitement in our
city is intense, and the anxiety to hear the
late of Gov. Ford and his men is very great.

Assumption of the Texas Debt.—Will the
Register favor its readers with its views and
the views of its party on this subject? If the
people of Connecticut are to be taxed for the
debt of Texas, amounting to some twenty
millions of dollars, it is high time the fact be
made known. As the Register is a decided
advocate of Annexation, will they speak out
on this subject of the debt? The farmers of
this Commonwealth would like to know
whether they have got "to foot the bills" of
that nation of leg-treasurers.

Hon. Geo. McDuffie has resigned his
seat in the U. S. Senate. He goes, says
the N. Y. Tribune, with Mr. Pickens, into
the Legislature of South Carolina, there to
carry through a law to tax all Northern Ma-
nufactures brought into South Carolina. Hope
nobody feels frightened.

Polk! Polk!!—Where's Polk!!!!—Has
Polk accepted, or is Polk dead—or has Polk
in a Texas ecstasy, been transported to that
Paradise of Locofoco sub-treasurers and Van
Buren abjectulators? We want to hear from
Polk! Why don't Polk speak, or is
Polk overcome—or has Polk declined? Why
don't we hear from Polk! Poor Polk! Hur-
rah for Polk!!!!!!

MORE ABOUT MEXICO.

We learn, since our last, through a private
channel, entirely to be relied upon, that the
true information from Mexico is, that the
people of that country never were more united
than they are in their opposition to a surren-
der of Texas; that they are determined to
listen to no terms in regard to the project of
Annexation; that they continue to regard
Texas as a part of their territory, and "to a
man" prefer war to any compromise of what
they conceive to be their unquestionable
rights upon the subject.

It is now perfectly clear, and must be so
even to those who hitherto doubted, that if
the Senate of the United States had not re-<